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boiling or efficiently pasteurizing milk from herds which have been exposed to infection, and observing such measures as changing the clothing and disinfecting the hands after contact with diseased animals.

The case of foot-and-mouth disease affords another illustration of the fact that for municipal supplies boiled and pasteurized milk are the only fresh forms which can be relied upon to be without danger as regards the transmission of infectious diseases to man. Milk containing the germs of this disease could readily be dispensed from the best regulated dairy before those in charge were aware of the existence of the infection.

While the effort to obtain clean milk should not be relaxed in any particular in the interest of health and of common decency, it is evident that the most rigid measures which can be devised must at times be inadequate to prevent the introduction of the germs of infectious diseases to the product, and that supplementary treatment, the most practicable being pasteurization, is a necessity.

In referring to pasteurization of milk supplies, it is essential that efficient pasteurization be stipulated, by which is meant heating of the whole body of the milk to such a temperature and for such a length of time as is necessary to kill the nonspore-bearing germs of disease, under such official supervision as may be necessary to secure the end desired.

The disease in man is characterized by a febrile period lasting for a few days, followed by the appearance of vesicles on the mucous membranes of the mouth and more rarely of the nose and throat. Similar lesions are sometimes noted on the hands and occasionally on the feet or other portions of the skin surface. The vesicles soon rupture, leaving ulcerating surfaces which may be rather obstinate in healing. Owing in part to the loss of appetite, but more to the difficulty of eating, there is often a considerable loss of flesh. In fatal cases extensive lesions of the lungs, gastrointestinal tract, serous membranes, and heart muscle have been found at autopsy.

EFFORTS TO CURB THE MISUSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS DESIGNED TO RESTRICT OR TO REGULATE THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF OPIUM, COCA, AND OTHER NARCOTIC OR HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

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The abuse of narcotic drugs involves economic, social, moral, and public health questions that collectively constitute one of the most serious problems before the people of the United States to-day. Drug addiction, in its various forms, has reached gigantic propor-

tions in this country, and its possibilities for harm constitute a great menace.

From the earliest periods of the world's history humanity has demonstrated morbid desires for stimulants, and in all the intervening time, products having intoxicating or stimulating properties have been in use. Few nations have existed that have not produced by art or secured by traffic some sort of substance designed to give extra tone to the nervous system or to stimulate impaired function or stay exhausted wear.

Of these various substances alcohol in its several forms is, of course, the drug that has been most widely used, but the abuse of alcohol constitutes a problem unto itself and this substance, while a narcotic, is not usually included in the category of officially recognized habit-forming drugs, like opium and coca, their alkaloids and derivatives.

In the compilations of the laws and regulations now in force in the United States relating to the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons and habit-forming drugs, that have been published by the United States Public Health Service as Public Health Bulletin No. 56, and as Reprint No. 146 and Reprint No. 240, from the Public Health Reports, an effort has been made to recognize this, perhaps arbitrary, distinction that has become established by precedent and statute laws. The present compilation and discussion of the essential requirements in existing antinarcotic laws, are based largely on the material published in the bulletin and reprints enumerated above, so that the terms narcotic and habit forming are of necessity restricted to the drugs recognized by our existing statutes to be habit forming and for this reason to be safeguarded.

Up to the present time comparatively little attention has been paid to drug addiction as a disease destined to make the sufferer incompetent to attend to the ordinary affairs of life. It is only in recent years that this phase of the problem has been brought to the attention of legislators with a view of defining the duties and responsibilities of society to the individual addict, to safeguard his interests and to reclaim him if at all practicable. This feature of the problem is clearly evidenced in the law recently enacted in the State of New York, in relation to the sale of habit-forming drugs, one section of which provides that any person who is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug may be committed to a State, county, or city hospital or institution for treatment.

The fact that a drug addict is likely to be mentally and morally unsound is recognized by the type of law now in force in Michigan, which provides that any person, a resident of the State, who is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs may be declared incompetent by a judge of probate of the county and have a guardian of his or her person appointed.

The possible dangers from the abuse of opium, morphine, and other narcotic drugs were early appreciated, but it was not until 1885 that steps were taken to regulate or to restrict the sale and use of them in any way. In that year at least two States endeavored to regulate by statute the sale and use of opium for smoking purposes, and several additional States enacted laws directing the labeling of all packages containing morphine or its salts with scarlet-colored labels, the names of the contents to be in white letters. In at least one State, Ohio, the law also required that the vials for morphine "shall contain not more than 1 drachm each." The purpose of these laws appears to have been to give a distinctive appearance to packages containing morphine, probably with the double intent of discouraging the use of the substance and to obviate the possible mistaking of morphine for quinine.

So far as the former object may be concerned the effort was evidently futile and the practice required by law served to popularize rather than discourage the distribution of morphine in original packages direct to the consumer. Even at the present time the practice then established of marketing morphine in one-eighth ounce vials gives semilegal sanction to much of the illicit traffic in morphine in some States.

The abuses growing out of the promiscuous use of cocaine were recognized by many soon after its general introduction into medicine and in 1897 the State of Illinois enacted a law restricting the sale of this substance to physicians' prescriptions.

Much if not all of the present day antinarcotic legislation has been placed on the statute books during the past 20 years, and a comparative review of the existing requirements will readily show reasons for the general nonenforcement of these several laws. As has been pointed out before, the comprehensive nature of the legislation in some States would appear to preclude any efficient enforcement of the statutes because of the hardships involved, while in other States the laws are so burdened with exceptions and provisos that they are practically null and void.

It has long been held that efforts to restrict the sale of narcotic drugs, while properly designed to safeguard the community against the drug evil, should also take cognizance of the necessity of relief for those already enmeshed in the drug habit and, whether correctly or otherwise, this principle appears to have been considered sufficiently important to be provided for in the majority of the existing laws. The rather comprehensive list of exceptions of preparations containing certain arbitrarily fixed quantities of narcotic drugs that is included in practically all laws designed to restrict the sale and use of opium, its alkaloids or derivatives is to-day and will continue to be the one difficult problem in antinarcotic agitation.

The quantities ordinarily enumerated, even the quantities excepted by section 6 of the Federal antinarcotic law, are quite large enough to serve the ordinary drug addict as a stimulant to maintain his nervous and circulatory balance. While it is true that a drug addict who is willing and able to restrict the consumption of narcotic drugs to the minimum quantity necessary to maintain himself in comfort may continue the use of opium or morphine for years without evidencing undue deterioration, there is the ever-present possibility that any additional nervous or physical strain will lead to excess and accompanying disarrangement of the established balance, to long-continued suffering or relief only by death.

The alternative to this practice that is suggested by some of the recently enacted statutes, notably the law now in force in Tennessee, to provide for the registration of drug addicts and permit them to obtain limited quantities of the proscribed drugs under proper supervision, has fortunately been vitiated by the Federal antinarcotic law, but was, at best, also open to serious criticism, because of the possibility that it may have even a less restraining influence on the habitual user than the practice of securing only limited quantities of the desired drug in a diluted form.

The more desirable requirement, and the only really safe one, is that noted above from the law now in force in the State of New York, which provides for the effective treatment of drug users in public sanitariums or under public supervision.

The possibility of preventing drug addiction has also been recognized in some States and at the present time no fewer than 15 States require that instruction as to the effects of alcoholic drugs and of narcotics be given in the public schools. While the intent of this law is no doubt commendable, the practical enforcement of it leaves much to be desired and even the textbooks that are in use are not always of a nature to be commended.

The number of drug habitués in the United States has been variously estimated at from 100,000 to 4,000,000. It must be remembered, however, that the number is necessarily limited by the amount of the available material and can not well reach even 10 per cent of the maximum number quoted.

A survey made by a special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1902 led to the conclusion that at the outside there are in the United States perhaps 200,000 persons addicted to the habitual use of narcotic drugs, like opium, coca, their alkaloids and derivatives.

As pointed out in a previous communication (Reprint No. 240, from the Public Health Reports, p. 14), the amount of opium and coca, their alkaloids and derivatives, available for use and abuse, is well known and of necessity limits the number of habitués to figures that

can be fairly well determined. Based on the number of drug addicts registered in the State of Tennessee, there would be in this country approximately 70,000 habitual, or, preferably, habituated, users of opium and opium alkaloids. This number is somewhat low, but the actual number of addicts is not likely to exceed double this number at the present time.

With opium, as with other drugs, it is necessary to distinguish between the habitual or occasional user of the drug and the person who has become so habituated to its use that he can not well do without the sustaining and stimulating influences of the drug for any considerable period of time.

The relative number of opium addicts has probably not increased very markedly in recent decades, though the manner or method of using the drug or its derivatives may have changed. Nearly 50 years ago, in 1866, Dr. E. R. Squibb expressed the opinion before a Congressional investigating committee that one-fifth of the opium imported at that time would suffice for all of the legitimate needs in the United States. It has been estimated on good authority that this same relation still holds good.

The original source of supply for drug habitués is necessarily the legitimate drug trade, and while it is true that the material as sold to the consumer is usually handled by illicit traffickers, they in turn must secure their supply from supposedly legitimate sources, so that at some one stage all of the material sold in this country for consumption by habitual users is obtained and obtainable from otherwise responsible and respectable members of the drug trade who are not sufficiently alive morally to be strictly law abiding.

For some time the Journal of the National Association of Retail Druggists, under the caption "Anti-Narcotic Activities," has presented abstracts from newspapers clippings recording the arrest or punishment of persons found in possession of, or caught in the attempt to sell, narcotic drugs of various kinds. An analysis of the reports published during the year 1914 gives rather an interesting compilation of figures. The clippings come from 36 States and include a total of 429 cases. From 6 of these States only 1 report is recorded for each and from 3 only 2 reports. The remaining States vary from 3 to 68, the most notable activity being in California, from which 68 reports were published, followed by New York with 57, Ohio 41, Minnesota 26, and Pennsylvania 24.

Thirty-one of the cases involved physicians or dentists; 85 involved druggists or their clerks; and 313 are recorded as being lay persons or habitués.

Of the lay persons reported as having illegal possession of, or attempting to sell, narcotic drugs, 133 possessed cocaine, 16 heroin, 130 opium in some form, and 34 morphine or other narcotics.

Of the druggists, 45 were arrested for selling cocaine, 9 for selling heroin, 22 for selling morphine or opium, and 9 for selling narcotics, the nature of which is not stated.

Of the physicians, 13 were arrested for selling cocaine and 3 for selling heroin, 6 for selling morphine or opium, and 9 for selling narcotics, the nature of which was not stated.

By far the greater number of cases in which opium was involved were arrests of persons endeavoring to smuggle into the country or to produce or use smoking opium.

The preponderance of the cases in which cocaine is involved is probably due to the fact that cocaine, like alcohol, produces an objectionable form of intoxication that is readily observed, while the morphine habitué is naturally secretive and does not ordinarily make himself as conspicuously obnoxious as does the user of cocaine or alcohol.

Practically every State in the Union at the present time has on the statute books a reasonably efficient antinarcotic law which, if it could be effectively enforced, would serve to control the sale and use of the drugs included.

Unfortunately, however, some of the laws do not specifically charge any one person or number of persons with their execution and few if any of the statutes outline the methods to be employed in enforcing them. In practically no State is there any record of a direct appropriation for the specific purpose of enforcing the existing antinarcotic legislation.

The conditions actually existing are well reflected by the twenty-sixth annual report of the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania, who says in part: "The board has but one agent—the funds at its command do not permit of employing more than one—who makes investigation of the complaints, collects evidence, serves as detective under the cocaine act, and makes information against violators upon order of the board."

During the year this agent visited 327 different drug stores or stores selling drugs and poisons; 69 complaints alleging violation of the pharmacy law were reported, but only one arrest was made by the board's agent on a charge of selling cocaine unlawfully. The newspaper clipping service referred to above reports that during practically the same period the police department of Philadelphia arrested 14 illicit sellers of cocaine and 2 illicit sellers of heroin, a drug that has been used to some extent as a substitute for cocaine, but not infrequently with fatal results. The toxicity of this drug is emphasized by other clippings from Philadelphia papers which indicate that a number of deaths from the use of heroin have been reported from the coroner's office in that city.

Heretofore it has been practically impossible to locate any given leak from the presumably legitimate channels of trade to the admitted illicit trafficker in narcotic drugs, and practically all State laws have been actually unenforceable because of the difficulty of securing records of sales.

It is expected that the new Harrison antinarcotic law will serve to furnish the information necessary to make existing statutes operative, and the law will at all events serve to place the individual members of the drug trade on record, as they never have been placed on record before, as to how far they are really in earnest in their efforts to restrict the sale of narcotic drugs to strictly legitimate dealers.

This law became operative on March 1, but while it is in itself an excellent measure it is not designed to and can not well serve to stop the illicit traffic in cocaine or opium unless it is supported by effective State or local laws that are actually enforced. As noted above, the law will assist in the locating of vicious dope sellers and will thus serve to detect the leak from the legitimate drug trade to the illicit dealer.

That the enforcement of this law will not be as simple a matter as one could wish is evidenced by the fact that in New York State the official order blanks required by the Boylan antinarcotic law have been obtained by persons who are not entitled to them and who are employing them for illicit purposes. One individual is said to have secured upwards of 112 ounces of heroin from wholesale druggists in New York City between July 12 and September 17.

The regulations which have been adopted under the provisions of the Harrison law will undoubtedly assist materially in restricting the use of the official Federal order blanks to licensed dealers and should serve to prevent their use for illicit purposes.

For the immediate future the development of additional restrictions on the abuse of narcotic drugs will depend upon the possibility of evolving greater efficiency in the enforcement of local laws and regulations designed to restrict the sale and use of opium, coca, their alkaloids and derivatives. To provide for the eventual development of greater uniformity in these laws it will be necessary to make:

- (1) A careful comparative study of the existing legislation on the part of those interested in the subject so as to determine, if possible, the reasons for the evident inefficiency of the present laws.

- (2) A comprehensive compilation of accurate information in regard to the nature and extent of drug habituation.

- (3) Consistent and persistent efforts on the part of all persons interested in the advancement of public health or social betterment to secure uniform and practical legislation that will effectually preclude the misuse of habit-forming drugs.

In the appended analysis of the antinarcotic laws now in force in the more important political divisions of the United States an effort

is made to present a comparison of the evidently important features of the several laws in such a way as to call attention to their efficiency or their shortcomings. It should be remembered that for persons registered under the act the national antinarcotic law takes precedence over State and local laws and regulations in so far as minimum requirements may be concerned.

In connection with the information presented in the analysis of antinarcotic laws an effort has been made to present the most recent available reference to the laws in question, and the references given do not in all cases correspond with the references as given in Public Health Bulletin No. 56 or in the several reprints from the Public Health Reports quoted.

The requirements of the several laws are given as nearly as practicable in the phraseology used in the law itself.

The extent of the variability in the requirements of the several laws is emphasized by the fact that while no less than 49 political divisions have some form of cocaine legislation on their statute books, only 20 of the States make it unlawful for physicians to prescribe for habitual users and only 17 States make it unlawful for other than those specially authorized to have cocaine or other narcotic drugs in their possession.

Thirty-seven of the more important political divisions have laws restricting the sale and use of opium or its derivatives, but the greater number of these laws are so burdened with provisos and exceptions as to make them almost valueless from a practical point of view.

In twenty States it is by statute unlawful to prescribe narcotic drugs to habitual users, but in practically all of these States the further proviso that this shall not be construed to prevent a physician from furnishing or prescribing the drugs in good faith for the treatment of any habitual users practically nullifies the intent of the law.

Twenty-seven political divisions have laws designed to prohibit or restrict the opening of "opium dens."

It may also be interesting to note that 15 political divisions restrict the sale of hydrated chloral and that no less than 31 of the laws except from the more stringent restriction for sales to the consumer quantities of opiates sufficient to maintain the ordinary addict or to develop others. No less than 11 of the laws specifically permit the sale of limited quantities of cocaine without a physician's prescription.

Enough has been said to indicate that the problem involved in the abuse of narcotic drugs is not a simple one; that it constitutes a menace to the future welfare of our American people; and that a rational solution will be well worth the thought, time and expense required.

The manufacture, sale, and use of opium, coca, their alkaloids and derivatives must be more rigorously controlled in the future than

they have been in the past and a conscientious effort should be made to effectually eliminate all illicit traffic in these drugs.

If physicians, druggists, and others who are interested in advancing the social and economic welfare of the American people will earnestly cooperate in the enforcement of the new Federal antinarcotic law, much can be accomplished in the way of reducing the number of drug addicts and of removing the temptation for others to succumb to so debasing a practice as the continued use of narcotic drugs.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE ANTINARCOTIC LEGISLATION NOW IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

United States.

Drugs included.—Opium, or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof.

Exceptions.—Preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them. The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act.

Sale to dealer.—On the written order of the person to whom such article is sold, bartered, exchanged, or given away, on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions and orders to be preserved for a period of two years from the day on which such prescription or order is filled.

Record by physician.—Physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing.

Possession.—Unlawful for any person who shall not have registered and paid the special tax to have in his possession or under his control any of the aforesaid drugs. Such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of the law.

Smoking opium.—The importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes prohibited and an internal-revenue tax of \$300 per pound is imposed on opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes.

Laws enforced by.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Act December 17, 1914, and acts, January 17 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, pages 22-29.

Alabama.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of cocaine, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine in one fluid ounce, or, if a

solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce. Provided that the above provision shall not apply to preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use," nor to the sale of laudanum in quantities not exceeding 1 ounce to the same person in one day.

Sale to consumer.—Original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Law does not apply to sales by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to general merchandise stores, to retail druggists, or to qualified physicians or to each other.

Record by pharmacist.—Written order or prescription to be preserved on file for a period of not less than five years.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine.

References.—Laws, 1909, No. 207. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 58.

Local regulations.—

Alaska.

Drugs included.—Opium or any preparation of which opium is the principal medicinal agent.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On prescription of a practicing physician.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be kept on file for one year.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to sell opium or preparations in which opium is the principal medicinal agent to be smoked on or about the premises where sold. Unlawful to frequent an opium den.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation punishable by imprisonment or fine.

References.—Compiled laws, 1913, sections 2025–2030. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 61.

Local regulations.—

Arizona.

Drugs included.—Opium, morphine, or preparations of either of them, or cocaine, or chloral.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than 10 grains of opium, or two-thirds grain of heroin, or one-fourth grain of morphia, or 2 grains of codeine, or 240 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, providing the dose is not given as more than 1 fluid dram, or if a solid preparation in 1 avoirdupois ounce.

Sale to consumer.—A prescription properly filled out and signed by duly licensed physician, druggist, dentist, or veterinarian.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to pharmacists.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription is to be retained in a separate file or book and entry kept in a book for that purpose.

Record by physician.—Physicians, druggists, veterinarians, and dentists shall keep on record the name and address of persons receiving the proscribed drugs. Record to be preserved for five years.

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to open or maintain any place where opium or any of its preparations are sold or given away to be smoked at such place.

Laws enforced by.—Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation, misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

References.—Revised Statutes, Civil Code, 1913, sections 4817–4818, Revised Statutes, Penal Code, 1913, sections 231–296. Public Health Rept., reprint No. 146, page 21. Revised Statutes, 1901, Penal Code, sections 261–267, Public Health Bulletin, No. 56, page 63.

Local regulations.—

Arkansas.

Drugs included.—Cocaine or any of its salts or any preparation or mixture thereof.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On a written prescription of physician or dentist licensed under the laws of this State.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be filed and preserved.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Prosecuting attorney of county.

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment.

References.—Laws, 1905, No. 278. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 65.

Local regulations.—

California.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrate, or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing, any of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than 2 grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-half grain of codeine, or one-sixth grain of cocaine, or one-sixth grain of heroin, or one-sixth grain of eucaine, or one-sixth grain of nova caine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaine, or 10 grains chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in 1 ounce, avoirdupois.

Sale to consumer.—On a written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon licensed to practice in this State.

Sale to dealer.—Wholesale jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers are required to make an entry of sale in a book open for inspection by proper authorities and preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—Physicians to report in writing the treatment of any habitual user of narcotic drugs.

Possession.—Illegal to possess a pipe or pipes for use for smoking opium, or extracts, tinctures, or other narcotic preparations of hemp, or loco weed.

Smoking opium.—All narcotic drugs, pipes used for smoking opium, and extracts and tinctures or other narcotic preparations of hemp or loco weed may be seized.

Laws enforced by.—State board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment; for third offense imprisonment for not more than five years.

References.—Henning's General Laws, 1914, chapter 410, section 8, 8a. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 26.

Local regulations.—

Colorado.

Drugs included.—Cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, any compound, mixture, or solution or other product whatever of which cocaine or any of the above drugs is a constituent or ingredient.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On a bona fide written prescription of a duly registered physician.

Sale to dealer.—At the time of making sale entry shall be made in a book kept exclusively for that purpose.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be kept on file for five years.

Record by physician.—Physician to cause record to be made of the drugs used.

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Justices of the peace to have jurisdiction in their respective counties.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

References.—Laws, 1913, chapter 57. Public Health Report, Reprint No. 146, page 29.

Local regulations.—Denver ordinance No. 20, February 21, 1912. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 30.

Connecticut.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, salts of cocaine, or any preparation containing cocaine, eucaine or its salts, or heroin or diacetyl morphine and its salts, or dionin or ethyl morphine or any of its salts or derivatives, or morphine or any derivatives thereof, or any gum or natural opium.

Exceptions.—Forms adapted to external use only or preparations containing not more than one-half grain of morphine or not more than one-half grain of heroin in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce.

Sale to consumer.—On a properly written prescription of a licensed physician within five days after the date of such prescription.

Sale to dealer.—Only on receipt of a written order on an official order blank supplied by the commissioners of pharmacy. Sales to be reported monthly.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be retained in a separate file or book, and a record to be made in a book kept for that purpose.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—No person not specifically authorized shall have in his possession at any time more than 5 grains of any of the drugs mentioned.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to keep or maintain a house which is or is reputed to be an opium joint.

Laws enforced by.—Commissioners of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

References.—Laws, 1913, chap. 191. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, p. 29. Laws, 1911, chap. 118. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, p. 80.

Local regulations.—

Delaware.

Drugs included.—Morphine, opium, cocaine, chloral hydrate, or any of their compounds.

Exceptions.—Law does not apply to the sale of paregoric or to any other mild compound or to persons who are sick or in actual need of any of such drugs as a medicine.

Sale to consumer.—On a certificate of a licensed physician.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—Certificates to be kept on file at place of business, open to inspection by all persons.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment, or both.

References.—Laws, 1913, chap. 182. Public Health Rep. Reprint No. 249, p. 32.

Local regulations.—City of Wilmington Ord. July 13, 1903. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 56, page 83.

District of Columbia.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparations containing cocaine, or salts of cocaine; morphine, salts of morphine, or preparation containing morphine or salts of morphine; or any opium, or preparation containing opium; or any chloral hydrate, or preparation containing chloral hydrate.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than one-quarter grain of cocaine, nor more than two grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments sold in good faith as such when plainly labeled "for external use only," nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, when sold in quantities not exceeding 20 grains.

Sale to consumer.—On a order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealers.—

Record by pharmacist.—Orders or prescriptions to be retained on file for a period of three years.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment.

References.—United States Statutes, volume 34, page 179, chapter 2084. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 86.

Local regulations.—

Florida.

Drugs included.—Opium, morphine, cocaine, or its salts, atropine, belladonna, or coniium.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—Written prescription of a licensed practicing physician.

Sale to dealer.—Section does not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale to druggists or to sales thereof for the use of dentists, physicians, hospitals, or infirmaries.

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment or fine.

References.—Laws, 1909, chapter 5957. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 88.

Local regulations.—Jacksonville Ord. August 9, 1912. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 126, page 33.

Georgia.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than four grains of opium, or not more than one grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than twenty grains of chloral hydrate, in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium, sold in good faith for diarrhoea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use only."

Sale to consumer.—Original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—Order or prescription to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to set up, maintain or open any place for the smoking of opium or any preparation thereof.

Laws enforced by.—Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable as prescribed in law.

References.—Civil Code, 1910, sections 1651-52, Penal Code, 1910, sections 384 and 459. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 91.

Local regulations.—

Idaho.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of cocaine, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than ten grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhoea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by some specific directions for use, and caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use only."

Sale to consumer.—On order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner in medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—Order or prescription to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to open, maintain, or keep a resort for the purpose of smoking opium, or any preparation containing opium. Also unlawful to bargain for, buy, take, or accept any opium or preparation containing opium in any house or place to be taken on the premises.

Laws enforced by.—County attorneys.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine and subsequent violation punishable by fine and imprisonment.

References.—Revised Code, 1908 (as amended by Laws, 1909, H. B. 98), sections 1400a to 1400c and sections 6830 to 6832. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, p. 97.

Local regulations.—

Illinois.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription of a duly registered physician.

Sale to dealer.—May be sold at wholesale on the written order of a licensed pharmacist or licensed druggist, duly registered practicing licensed dentist, or licensed veterinarian. An entry of the sale to be preserved for at least five years.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor, fine or imprisonment.

References.—Revised Statutes, 1913, chapter 91, section 32a to 32c. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 103.

Local regulations.—

Indiana.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine or heroin, cannabis indica, or any salt or any compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives.

Exceptions.—Preparations, patent or proprietary, containing not more than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives to the ounce, or admixtures of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powders, liniments, suppositories, ointments, and plasters, plainly labeled "for external use only."

Sale to consumer.—Written prescription of a duly registered physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist.

Sale to dealer.—Before delivering any of the articles enumerated an entry of the sale thereof is to be made in a book kept for that purpose; said book shall always be open for the inspection of proper officials of the law and shall be preserved for five years after the date of the last entry therein. Report of sales to be made monthly to the board of pharmacy.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Indiana State Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation of act a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

References.—Laws, 1913, chapter 118. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 37.

Local regulations.—

Iowa.

Drugs included.—Coca (erythrozlynn coca), cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or derivatives of any of them or any preparation containing them or derivatives of them, or cotton root, ergot, oil of tansy, oil of savin, or derivatives of any of them.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the original written prescription of a registered physician or veterinary or licensed dentist personally known to the seller.

Sale to dealer.—Law does not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to maintain any place in which opium or any of its preparations or compounds are sold or given away to be used for smoking in such place.

Laws enforced by.—Peace officers, county attorney to prosecute.

Penalties.—Fine; second offence, fine or imprisonment.

References.—Laws, 1911, chapter 126; Code 1897, section 5003; Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 112.

Local regulations.—

Kansas.

Drugs included.—Morphine, cocaine, or chloral.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—Prescription of a physician.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or by imprisonment.

References.—General Statutes, 1909, section 3099; Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 117.

Local regulations.—

Kentucky.

Drugs included.—Alkaloid cocaine, or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or their salts, or any admixture containing cocaine or eucaine.

Opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives.

Exceptions.—Cocaine, none.

Opium preparations, patent, proprietary or otherwise, containing not more than 2 grains of opium or one-fourth of a grain of its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives to the ounce or admixture of ipecac and opium commonly known as Dover's powder, or the antispasmodic mixtures of the National Formulary official at the time of sale, or lotions, liniments, suppositories, ointments and plasters plainly labeled "For external use only."

Sale to consumer.—On the original written prescription of a legally qualified physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

Sale to dealer.—Proscribed drugs, sold at wholesale only to pharmacists and to legally qualified physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be kept on file by pharmacists.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine.

References.—Carroll's Statutes, 1909, section 2635a and Laws, 1912, House Bill No. 203. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 203.

Local regulations.—

Louisiana.

Drugs included.—Law: Cocaine, "crown," or concoction in which cocaine is the principal ingredient.

Sanitary Code: Cocaine, eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salts or compounds of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

Exceptions.—Law: The sale or barter of patent or proprietary medicines.

Sanitary code: Paregoric and bona fide proprietary medicines containing not more than two grains of opium, or more than two-fifths of a grain of morphine, or not more than one-half of a grain of heroin in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, not more than one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium, recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, when each bottle or package is accompanied by directions telling its use or a caution against habitual use, nor to the powder of ipecac and opium (commonly known as Dover's powder), or to liniments or ointments containing cocaine or its salts, when plainly labeled "for external use only."

Sale to consumer.—Law: Prescriptions of an authorized practicing physician.

Sanitary code: On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine or bona fide prescriptions of dentists.

Sale to dealer.—Sanitary code: Provisions do not apply to sales to hospitals, scientific colleges, or public institutions, physicians, and dentists.

Record by pharmacist.—Sanitary code: Prescriptions or order to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Sanitary code: Louisiana State Board of Health.

Penalties.—Law: Misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Sanitary code: Fine. For second offense, fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Law: Revised Laws, Supplement, 1908, page 147. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 123.

Sanitary code: Sanitary code, 1911, sections 551-553. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 123.

Local regulations.—

Maine.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them, or any preparation containing the same, or any salts or compounds thereof, opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, or cannabis sativa, or any salt, compound, or preparation of said substances.

Exceptions.—Cough remedies and other domestic and proprietary preparations which do not contain more than two grains opium, or one-half grain morphine, or one-fourth grain heroin, or one grain codeine or their salts in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; preparations containing opium or its salts as remedies for diarrhea, cholera, or neuralgia; Dover's powders; also liniments and ointments which are prepared for external use only.

Sale to consumer.—Cocaine, etc. On the written prescription of physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under the law of the State in which he resides.

Sale to dealer.—Cocaine, etc. Upon a written order, which order is to be kept on file for at least two years.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be preserved for at least two years.

Record by physician.—Practitioner of medicine, surgery, dentistry, or veterinary medicine to keep a record in a book of the name and address of a patient treated and the quantity of the drug dispensed, furnished, or given away on each separate occasion.

Possession.—Unauthorized possession of any of the drugs enumerated is illegal and prima facie evidence that such possession is unlawful.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment, or both.

References.—Laws, 1913, chap. 211. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 43.

Local regulations.—

Maryland.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salts or compounds of any of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or their compounds.

Exceptions.—Provisions shall not apply to paregoric, laudanum, or to bona fide proprietary medicines containing codeine or not more than 2 grains of opium, or not more than two-fifths grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than 10 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; nor to preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions.

Sale to consumer.—The original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Unlawful for unauthorized person to possess any of the proscribed drugs.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to set up or establish in any place whatsoever any apparatus or device whereby opium may be used by smoking in any manner by other persons.

Laws enforced by.—Board of pharmacy and all prosecuting officers.

Penalties.—Violation of the law a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

References.—Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, volume 3, article 27, sections 251–254, 374, 378. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 129. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 41.

Local regulations.—Baltimore (Swann ordinance). Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 130.

Massachusetts.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, or any of its salts, alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them.

Opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt of the said substance.

Exceptions.—Cocaine: None.

Opium, etc.: Prescriptions, preparations, or remedies that do not contain more than two grains of opium or more than one-quarter of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis indica, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis sativa, or any salt or compound of any of them in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only; nor to preparations containing any of the said substances which are sold in good faith for diarrhea or cholera, or neuralgia, and which do not contain more than six grains of opium or more than three-quarters of a grain of morphine to each fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation to the avoirdupois ounce; not to any compound medicinal tablets, pills, or powders containing not over one-twentieth

of a grain of morphine or one-quarter of a grain of codeine, or any of their salts, except heroin, to each pill, powder, or tablet.

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription or order of a registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

Sale to dealer.—On a written order duly signed, said order to be kept on file for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery and shall be at all times open to inspection by proper officials.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be retained on file for a period of at least two years.

Record by physician.—Every physician, veterinarian, and dentist shall keep a record in a suitable book of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he dispenses narcotics.

Possession.—Unlawful to possess cocaine.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—State board of health.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or by imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1910, chapter 387. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 135. Laws, 1914, chapter 694. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 43.

Local regulations.—

Michigan.

Drugs included.—Cocaine or its salts and alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts; or any compound, mixture or solution or other product whatsoever of which cocaine or any salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts is a constituent or ingredient. Morphine or its salts or its derivatives.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—Cocaine. On the written prescription of a registered physician. Morphine, on the original prescription of a legally practicing physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

Sale to dealer.—Cocaine: On a written order duly signed.

Morphine: Sales at wholesale not restricted.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be kept on file and open to inspection.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Lowell's Michigan Statutes, 1913, sections 3360–3365, 5150. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 134.

Local regulations.—

Minnesota.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, hydrochlorate, or any salt or compound of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, licensed under the laws of this State.

Sale to dealer.—In original packages only.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be filed and preserved.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to open or maintain a resort where opium or any of its preparations shall be sold or given away to be smoked or used therein.

Laws enforced by.—The county attorney to prosecute on complaint being made.

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment.

References.—General Statutes, 1913, sections 5041-5042, 8965. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 145.

Local regulations.—Minneapolis City Ordinances, October 10, 1913. Public Health Report Reprint No. 240, page 50. St. Paul City Ordinance.

Mississippi.

Drugs included.—Cocaine in any quantity whatsoever.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On prescription of regular licensed physician or dentist.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Possession of cocaine by person not authorized by law to sell or purchase the same considered presumptive evidence that the person is engaged in keeping the same for sale.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Justice of the peace of the county.

Penalties.—Imprisonment.

References.—Code, 1906, chapter 28, as amended by Laws, 1910, chapter 186. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 147. Laws, 1914, chapter 144. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 51.

Local regulations.—

Missouri.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, hydrochlorate, or other salt or any compound of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine or any compound thereof.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription of a licensed physician or licensed dentist.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to frequent or to maintain any place where opium, hashish, or any other deadly drugs are smoked for the purpose of smoking such deadly drug or drugs.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Fine; second offense fine or imprisonment, or both.

References.—Revised Statutes, 1909, section 5786, 5787, and 4822. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 150.

Local regulations.—Joplin, Mo., city ordinance, September 1, 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 54.

Montana.

Drugs included.—Opium, morphine, alkaloid-cocaine, or alpha or beta eucaine, or codeine, or heroin, or any derivative, mixture, or preparation of any of them.

Exceptions.—Patent or proprietary or medicinal preparations containing opium, or morphine, in combination with other active elements where the dose of opium is less than one-quarter grain, or morphine not more than one-twentieth grain, or codeine not more than one-quarter grain, or heroin not more than one-twelfth grain.

Sale to consumer.—On the signed prescription of a physician or veterinarian duly licensed under the law of the State.

Sale to dealer.—Exempts sales to licensed physicians, veterinarians, and druggists.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be retained for a period of two years.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to open or maintain or to resort to any place where opium or any of its preparations is sold or given away to be smoked at any such place.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1911, chapter 11, Revised Code, 1907, section 8377. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 154.

Nebraska.

Drugs included.—Cocaine.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the prescription of a physician.

Sale to dealer.—Does not prohibit sale to retail druggists, physicians, or dentists, nor the use in prescriptions of this drug by dentists in the practice of their profession.

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Cities permitted to regulate, prohibit, and suppress opium joints, dens, and other disorderly houses.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—

References.—Cobbey's Annotated Statutes, 1911, section 2101a. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 157.

Local regulations.—

Nevada.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrate or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives or compounds or their salts, derivatives or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing less than two grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-half grain of codeine, or one-sixth grain heroin, or one-sixth grain cocaine, or one-sixth grain eucaine, or one-sixth grain nova caine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaine, or 10 grains chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in 1 ounce avoirdupois, or to the sale of strychnine or other poisons for the purpose of destroying noxious wild animals.

Sale to consumer.—Written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this State.

Sale to dealer.—An entry of the sale of each article to be made in a book kept for that purpose. Such books should be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to possess an opium pipe or to keep a place of any kind to be used as a resort for the using of opium or any of its preparations.

Laws enforced by.—Officials in charge of the food and drugs act to cooperate with the State board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—First and second offense a misdemeanor, third offense, a felony.

References.—Laws, 1913, chapter 207. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 57. Compiled laws, 1899, sections 4811–4816. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 160.

Local regulations.—

New Hampshire.

Drugs included.—Cocaine or any of its salts or any synthetic substitute for the aforesaid or any preparation containing any of the same.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the original written prescription of a physician.

Sale to dealer.—Does not apply to sales to apothecaries, druggists, physicians, veterinarians, and dentists.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be retained and kept on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—State board of health.

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1909, chapter 162. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 162.

Local regulations.—

New Jersey.

Drugs included.—The alkaloid cocaine or its salt, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, opium, morphine, codeine, chloral or any of the derivatives of chloral, or any admixture of cocaine or eucaine or any patent or proprietary remedy containing cocaine or eucaine.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician.

Sale to dealer.—Drugs may be sold on the written order of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon by person regularly engaged in the wholesale drug trade, and an entry of the sale is to be made in a book kept for that purpose.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be preserved for at least five years.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Unwarranted possession a misdemeanor.

Smoking opium.—City council has power to restrict and suppress opium joints.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation of law a misdemeanor.

References.—Compiled Statutes, 1910, volume 2, page 1776. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 166.

Local regulations.—

New Mexico.

Drugs included.—Opium or its preparations containing more than 2 grains of opium to the ounce, or its alkaloids, ergot and cotton root or their preparations, coca or its preparations or alkaloids, oil of tansy, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savine, or any emmenagogue or other abortive agent.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce as above.

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician.

Sale to dealer.—No provisions other than that the law does not “apply to regularly licensed physicians dispensing poisons to their patients.”

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful for any person to keep or maintain what is commonly known as a hop or opium joint.

Laws enforced by.—Board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1909, chapter 142. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 173.

Local regulations.—

New York.

Drugs included.—Alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any admixture, compound, solution, or product of which cocaine or eucaine or their salts may be an ingredient.

Chloral, opium or any of its salts, alkaloids, or derivatives, or any compound or preparation of any of them.

Exceptions.—Cocaine: Prescriptions for less than 1 grain to the fluid ounce or 2 grains to the ounce of ointment may be refilled.

Chloral and opium: Domestic and proprietary remedies, actually sold in good faith as medicine, that do not contain more than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-fourth grain of heroin, or 1 grain of codeine, or 10 grains of chloral or their salts in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce, nor to plasters, liniments, and ointments for external use only.

Sale to consumer.—Cocaine: On the written prescription of physician registered to practice in the State of New York.

Chloral and opium: On the written prescription of a duly licensed physician; veterinarian, or dentist.

Sale to dealer.—Cocaine may be sold in the original package at wholesale provided a record of sale be kept.

Chloral and opium may be sold only on orders written on official order blanks furnished by the State commissioner of health.

Record by pharmacist.—Cocaine: Written prescriptions to be retained.

Chloral and opium: Prescriptions to be retained.

Record by physician.—Chloral and opium: Physicians, druggists, pharmacists, veterinarians, and dentists to keep on record the name and address of each person to whom the enumerated drugs are administered or disposed of in any way. Record to be preserved for five years.

Possession.—Possession must be justified by certificate issued by dispenser. Amount of cocaine and related products in possession of retail druggists or medical practitioners limited by law.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to maintain or resort to any place where opium or any of its preparations is smoked.

Laws enforced by.—Commissioner of health.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor.

References.—Laws 1913, chapter 470. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 63. Laws 1914, chapter 363. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 65. Consolidated laws, 1909, section 1533. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, p. 174.

Local regulations.—New York City Ord. Bd. of Health, 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 65. Schenectady Ord., 1913. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 68.

North Carolina.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any mixture of either or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or compounds.

Opium, morphine, heroin, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

Exceptions.—Cocaine: None.

Opium, etc.: Preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use, and a caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as "Dover's powder"; not to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "For external use only."

Sale to consumer.—Cocaine. On the prescription of a licensed physician.

Opium, etc. On the written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Sales to pharmacists, chemists, and sales for scientific, public or medicinal uses permitted.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be at all times open to inspection of authorized officers of the law.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Possession of the above drugs a misdemeanor.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Cocaine. Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Public Laws, 1913, chapter 81. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 65. Pell's Revisal, 1908, chapter 95, as amended by Laws 1909, chapter 713. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 179.

Local regulations.—

North Dakota.

Drugs included.—Cocaine or products which contain cocaine or any of its salts or derivatives.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription of a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Place used for the smoking of opium declared to be a public nuisance.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine.

References.—Compiled laws, 1913, sections 504–505, 2943, Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 182.

Local regulations.—

Ohio.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or alypin, morphine, acetyl-morphine, diacetyl-morphine, di-acetyl-ester-morphine, ethyl morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, opium, or any of their alkaloids, salts, derivatives or compounds, or any synthetic equivalent thereof, either as to the physical properties or physiological action.

Exceptions.—Liquid preparations sold in good faith as medicines containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than 10 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce.

Sale to consumer.—On the original written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon duly licensed under the laws of this State.

Sale to dealer.—Law does not apply to sale at wholesale of any quantity of the above-mentioned drugs to duly registered pharmacists, physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be kept on file for at least two years.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Possession by unauthorized persons shall be prima-facie evidence of violation of the law by such person.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to maintain or to resort to a place where opium is smoked.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment, or both.

References.—Laws, 1913, No. 326. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 68. General Code, 1910, section 12679. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 186.

Local regulations.—

Oklahoma.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or any salt or compound of the foregoing substances, and recommended and sold in good faith; each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use only."

Sale to consumer.—On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—Orders or prescriptions to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Peace officers; county attorney to prosecute.

Penalties.—Violation of law a misdemeanor punishable by fine; subsequent violations, fine or imprisonment.

References.—Laws, 1910, chapter 52. Public Health Bulletin, No. 56, page 191.

Local regulations.—

Oregon.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrate or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing less than two grains opium, or one-fourth grain morphine, or one-half grain codeine, or one-sixth grain heroin, or one-sixth grain cocaine, or one-sixth grain eucaine, or one-sixth grain novocaine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaine, or ten grains chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce, and the sale or compounding of remedies for veterinary purposes and liniments.

Sale to consumer.—On the written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon licensed to practice in this State.

Sale to dealer.—Law does not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription or order to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Unlawful for unauthorized person.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to maintain or frequent an opium den.

Laws enforced by.—Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1913, chapter 164. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 71. Lord's Oregon Laws, 1910, chapter 8, sections 2155–2158. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 195.

Local regulations.—

Pennsylvania.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, or its salts, derivatives, or compounds; or alpha or beta eucaine, or their salts, derivatives or compounds; or any substance or preparation containing cocaine, its salts, derivatives, or compounds, or alpha or beta eucaine, their salts, derivatives, or compounds.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the original written prescription of a duly registered practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian.

Sale to dealer.—Record of sales to be made in a book kept for that purpose and orders for drugs kept on file and quarterly reports of the sales to be made to the Board of of Pharmacy.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be kept on file for at least five years.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Possession by unauthorized persons illegal.

Smoking opium.—Illegal to maintain or frequent a place where opium is smoked, or to keep or exhibit any apparatus, device, or instrument for the smoking of opium.

Laws enforced by.—Board of Pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Purdon's Digest, 13th Edition, 1905, volume 1, page 990; Supplement, 1909, volume 5, page 5298. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 198.

Local regulations.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Ord. Nov. 16, 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, p. 73.

Rhode Island.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, chloral hydrate, or any alkaloid, salt, or compound containing any of the foregoing substances.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than six grains of opium, or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate, or, not more than one-sixteenth of a grain of cocaine, in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; and preparations containing opium and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use, and a caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "For external use only."

Sale to consumer.—On the original written order or prescription of a practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, such order or prescription not to be recompounded or redispensed if it bears the words "not to be repeated," signed by the prescriber.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—Original prescription to be permanently retained on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Unauthorized possession illegal and deemed evidence of violation.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine and subsequent violations punishable by fine and imprisonment.

References.—General Laws, 1909, chapter 178. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 212. Laws, 1914, chapter 1087. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 82.

Local regulations.—

South Carolina.

Drugs included.—Cocaine or any compound or mixture thereof.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—On the written prescription of a medical practitioner.

Sale to dealer.—Sales by wholesale druggists to retail or wholesale druggist or use by licensed dental practitioner in his practice.

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Illegal possession a misdemeanor and evidence of intent to violate the law.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of Health.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1907, No. 250, as amended by Laws, 1911, No. 85. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 215.

Local regulations.—

South Dakota.

Drugs included.—Opium or any commodity of which opium is an ingredient.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—Only by person having a written permit or license from the authorities of city or town in which such person carries on business.

Sale to dealer.—

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to smoke opium or to maintain a place where opium may be smoked.

Laws enforced by.—All ministerial officers.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Revised Codes, 1903, Political Code, sections 2861-2866. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 218.

Local regulations.—

Tennessee.

Drugs included.—Opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof.

Exceptions.—Preparations and remedies which do not contain more than 2 grains of opium or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-twelfth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for them. The provisions of this act do not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

Sale to consumer.—On a written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered in the State of Tennessee.

Sale to dealer.—Sales to be recorded in accordance with the rules and regulations provided therefor.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescriptions to be kept on file for a period of two years.

Record by physician.—Physicians who dispense or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs to keep a duplicate of all prescriptions issued, said duplicates to be kept for a term of two years.

Possession.—Possession of aforesaid drugs presumptive evidence of violation of the law.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Pure food and drug inspector.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

References.—Laws, 1913, chapter 11, Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 84.

Local regulations.—

Texas.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparations containing cocaine, or salts of cocaine, or any morphine or salts of morphine, or preparations containing morphine or salts of morphine, or any opium or preparations containing opium, or any chloral hydrate, or any preparations containing chloral hydrate.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-eighth grain of morphine, nor more than two grains of chloral hydrate or not more than one-sixteenth grain of cocaine in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; and preparations recommended in good faith for diarrhea or cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and the caution against habitual use; nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "For external use only." Patent or proprietary preparations sold by druggists or others containing any of the foregoing substances, the sale of which is prohibited by this; provided such preparations be not compounded or sold for the purpose of the evasion of this law.

Sale to consumer.—On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record of pharmacist.—Prescription to be preserved and at all times open to inspection by authorized officers.

Record by physicians.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—A place used for the purpose of smoking opium or in any manner using opium is defined as a disorderly house.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation of law a misdemeanor punishable by fine, and third offence by fine and imprisonment.

References.—Penal Code, 1911, article 461a-461b, and article 359. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 224.

Local regulations.—

Utah.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, morphine, heroin, codein (codeine), alpha eucaïne, beta eucaïne, novacaine, or opium, or any of the derivatives of opium.

Exceptions.—Preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or standard proprietary remedies.

Sale to consumer.—On the prescription of a reputable licensed practicing physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon.

Sale to dealer.—Before delivery of any of the articles enumerated an entry of the sale is to be made in a book kept for that purpose only. Such book to be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein.

Record by pharmacist.—

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Possession of the enumerated drugs unlawful.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to keep a house where opium is smoked or chewed by others than the members of the family.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation a felony, punishable by imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1913, chapter 48. Public Health Rept. Reprint, No. 146, page 75.

Local regulations.—

Vermont.

Drugs included.—Morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin * * * paregoric, chloral hydrate * * * or any salts, solutions, extracts, or tinctures of such drugs.

Exceptions.—

Sale to consumer.—When sold by a person other than a registered pharmacist or physician shall be offered only in original and sealed packages or bottles which shall have been prepared by a registered pharmacist or manufacturing chemist.

Sale to dealers.—

Record by pharmacist.—Sale of drugs mentioned to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and open to the inspection of proper officials.

Record by physician.—Legally qualified practitioners of medicine are exempted.

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—State board of health.

Penalties.—Fine.

References.—Public Statutes, 1906, section 5485. As amended, Laws, 1908, chapter 161. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 232.

Local regulations.—

Virginia.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any mixture of either.

Morphine, heroin, opium, and preparations thereof containing a higher percentage of morphine than tincture of opium of the strength ordered by the United States Pharmacopœia, or any salt or compound of the foregoing substances.

Exceptions.—Cocaine: None.

Morphine, etc.: Cough sirups and other domestic and proprietary remedies of this character, which are prepared and sold in good faith as medicines and not intended for defeating the purposes of this chapter, if such remedies do not contain more than two grains of opium or one-third grain of morphine or one-fourth grain of heroin in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce, nor to preparations containing opium which are prepared and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use; nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as "Dover's powder;" nor to liniments or ointments, when plainly labeled "For external use."

Sale to consumer.—Cocaine: On the prescription of a licensed physician.

Morphine, etc.: On the written prescription or order of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Cocaine: Sales at wholesale to pharmacists, druggists, or chemists, or to hospitals, colleges, scientific or public institutions, or to licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.

Morphine, etc.: Law does not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacists.—Cocaine: Prescriptions for cocaine to be filled only once.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Cocaine: Unlawful possession with intent to sell, a felony.

Smoking opium.—Use of opium for the manufacture of cigarettes illegal.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation of laws relating to cocaine a felony. Violation of law relating to morphine, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Code, Supplement, 1910, pages 794, 825, 919. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 237.

Local regulations.—

Washington.

Drugs included.—Opium, morphine, alkaloid-cocaine, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative, mixture, or preparation of any of them.

Exceptions.—Patent or proprietary medicines containing opium or morphine, in combination or compound with other active elements wherein the dose of opium is less than one-quarter grain, or the dose of opium is less than one-twentieth grain.

Sale to consumer.—On the signed prescription of a physician duly licensed under the laws of this State.

Sale to dealer.—Laws do not apply to sales to a person known to be a licensed physician or licensed druggist.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be kept on file for a period of two years.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to open, maintain, or frequent any place where opium, morphine, alkaloid cocaine * * * or any derivative, mixture, or preparation of them shall be in any manner used by persons resorting there for the purpose.

Laws enforced by.—Peace officer, the prosecuting attorney of the county where sold, or any authorized inspector of drugs.

Penalties.—Violation a gross misdemeanor.

References.—Code and statutes, 1910, sections 2509, 2510, 2670. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 242.

Local regulations.—

West Virginia.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroine (heroin), chloral hydrate or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances or their preparations or compounds containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or compounds.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than one-half grain of opium, or not more than one-twelfth grain of heroine (heroin), or not more than one thirty-second grain of cocaine, or not more than one thirty-second grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate in each dose; also preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, or to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments, when plainly labeled "For external use only."

Sale to consumer.—On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be permanently kept on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Unlawful possession with intent to sell, a felony.

Smoking opium.—

Laws enforced by.—Board of pharmacy.

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine; third offense, fine or imprisonment.

References.—Code, 1913, sections 5415-5423. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 246.

Local regulations.—

Wisconsin.

Drugs included.—Opium, morphine, heroin, [cocaine], alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or combinations of the same.

Exceptions.—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine or heroin, one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or 10 grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a dry preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium when recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea, colic, or cholera, each bottle or package being accompanied by specific directions for use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, nor to liniments, ointments, and other preparations recommended and sold in good faith for external application, containing any of the narcotics named in this section when plainly labeled "For external use only."

Sale to consumer.—On the prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

Sale to dealer.—Not restricted.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription to be dated and kept on file.

Record by physician.—

Possession.—Unlawful for person, firm, or corporation to have or keep in their, his, or its store any more than 2 ounces of cocaine at any time.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to maintain or to resort to a place where opium or any of its preparations is sold or given away to be smoked.

Laws enforced by.—

Penalties.—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

References.—Statutes, 1913, section 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint, No. 240, page 91. Statutes, 1913, section 4575a. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 254.

Local regulations.—

Wyoming.

Drugs included.—Cocaine, eucaine, beta eucaine, alpha eucaine, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, Indian hemp, opium, or any salt, compound, or derivative thereof.

Exceptions.—Preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or new formula, or pharmaceutical preparation to be used in the filling of prescriptions written by a regular registered practicing physician in this State.

Sale to consumer.—On the prescription of a licensed practicing physician registered in this State.

Sale to dealer.—Law does not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to retail druggists, nor to sales at retail by retail druggists to regular licensed practicing physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons registered in this State, nor to sales to State, county, or private hospitals.

Record by pharmacist.—Prescription shall be kept on file open to inspection by proper authorities.

Record by physician.—On administration of an excess of the dosage of the drug mentioned in the law, a report is to be made within five days to the secretary of the State board of health.

Possession.—Possession by any unauthorized person unlawful.

Smoking opium.—Unlawful to keep or to frequent a place where opium smoking or the use of opium in any form is practiced.

Laws enforced by.—State pharmacy commission.

Penalties.—Violation a felony, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

References.—Laws, 1913, chapter 93. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 80. Compiled statutes, 1910, sections 5970–5971. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 258.

Local regulations.—